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THE TABLET.——No. XXXI.

"There is no natural reason why youth may not acquire such habits as will best promote their honor and interest, when they are advanced in life.—But there is a reason in the nature of things why a child badly educated should not make a good man."

THE reasoning, that has been applied, in some of the preceding numbers, to literature, will equally hold good with respect to business. It is no doubt a common error in this country that men are not suitably educated for the business they are to follow. Many persons, whose circumstances require them to pursue some occupation or profession, are qualified for none. Nothing is more evident than that habits of idleness and dissipation in youth are incompatible with a love of industry and economy in any subsequent period. For this reason, parents should be careful to cultivate in their children a love of application and frugality before years of manhood. It strikes the eye of even a careless traveller through this country that estates are seldom preserved in the same family for more than two generations. By a suitable precaution in the mode of education, estates might not only be preserved, but encreased through a long line of descendents. Each successor would improve upon the plans and examples that had been left him, and parents might anticipate the pleasure that their children, without the aid of entailment, would hold fast their patrimonial inheritance.

Pleasure may be indulged to a certain extent, without becoming a ruling passion. It may be kept subservient to business; and when confined within proper restrictions, it may have a useful effect. The children of rich parents are encouraged so far in the gratification of their wishes, that a love of idleness and dissipation becomes habitual. This indulgence is given under the idea of acquiring fashionable accomplishments. Young men are allowed to run such a career, that they acquire so strong an attachment to amusements and expences, as cannot be laid aside, when business and economy become indispensible. It is easy to perceive that such an education is not calculated to make men accumulate or even to save property; but to squander what is committed to their hands.

In a country where the great bulk of the inhabitants must earn their own subsistence, it can hardly be proper to borrow modes of education from a people, where few are educated in habits of pleasure and expence, but those who are either born to fortunes, or will be provided with elevated employments. It is of public advantage that opulent men should scatter a considerable proportion of their income among the various occupations and trades that fill up society. But it can be of no utility for persons to become habituated to a train of expences, which they will sooner or later be obliged to discontinue from a deficiency of property. The principles of education in every country should be specially accommodated to the probable circumstances of the general run of the inhabitants.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

OF all the subjects upon which the human judgment can be exercised there is none which so much demands that its principles should be deduced from fact, and be sanctioned by experience as Commerce."

As among those causes which operated in producing the late extraordinary revolution in our government, the want of an adequate power to conduct, on general principles, the commercial interests of this country was probably the most efficient, we proceed to examine those grounds on which to place our future Commerce, so as to realize the expectations we have formed, and promote our real prosperity and welfare. It is by some supposed that Commerce ought to be free and unrestrained—not subject to any public exactions or duties, and that in such a state it will ever find its own level, and be led by interest into its proper channels: However benevolent the idea, this opinion must have been prematurely suggested, and cannot be supported without the assent of all nations—for while restrictions are practised by any, a principle of self defence must render similar impositions necessary with others, to effect a proper reciprocity between them: But the necessity of raising a revenue to government from this productive source, abstracted from other considerations, forms an argument against the idea of a commerce, altogether free—and I conceive that the merchant may be restrained, and trade not materially injured—for why may not a limitation of some of the natural rights of men herein be equally productive of general advantage, as in a variety of other positions, where it is sanctioned by every principle of good government? Perhaps by a due attention to the subject, the danger of licentiousness, without such regulations, is here to be peculiarly expected. As America in the present united state of her government assumes an equal rank among the other nations of the world, their critical attention will be directed to all her public movements, while her own future safety and happiness may be materially effected by the early part of her administration: It is therefore of importance that we should nicely weigh the ends we have in view, and ascertain the general expediency and tendency of our plans of internal policy, or foreign negociation: It may not be here amiss to suggest a few observations relative to the principle of discrimination in our trade-laws, though no essential benefit could be expected from that which was proposed—yet the principle is I think supported by every consideration of sound policy—is conformable to the practice of other trading countries, and if not expressly, is constructively implied by our existing commercial treaties—nor does it hold out the idea of revenge or resentment, which ought ever to be deprecated as of an injurious tendency when dictating either private or public measures—but self-interest, the prevailing principle of every nation, strongly urges the propriety of a discrimination; nor will the benevolent feelings, or kind wishes of those nations who at present bar us from every kind of intercourse with them, but that which is ruinous to ourselves, be found to produce that mutual compromise which promises mutual benefit, while we tamely allow them every advantage of our trade without any return: It is asked will you risque a commercial war with Great Britain? will you consent to forfeit your future claim on the credit of her merchants? I answer, that we will like her, ground a navigation act on the basis of our own interest—we will, like her, become our own carriers—we will prohibit the introduction of her manufactures, to the encouragement of our own—we will prohibit from exportation to her ports our ashes, flax-seed, and other materials essential to her manufactures: London shall be no longer the great *entrepot* of our tobacco, rice, &c. for the consumption of half Europe—no longer shall their vessels bring us rum, taking in return provisions and lumber, for the supply of their West Indies or Nova-Scotia possessions—while their procurators and our registers of deeds and mortgages would be the principal sufferers by the loss of credit from their merchants: If Great-Britain can import her tobacco, rice, &c. on equal terms from the Brazils or the Indies—can obtain equally good ashes, or flax-seed from the North of Europe, or find there so general and advantageous a consumption of her manufactures—if her West-Indies can be as cheaply supplied with provisions from Ireland—lumber and flour from her Nova-Scotia and Canada dominions, she may not consent to open a more liberal trade; but if this, as I presume, is not the case, she will be disposed to meet us in a commercial contract, founded on a more perfect reciprocity than now exists between us. A further examination of this subject shall be attended to, and a substitute for our present channel of trade explored. AMERICANUS.

ORIGINAL SPECIMENS of ELOQUENCE.

[Continued from our last.]

AFTER the several points in discussion had been adjusted, the boundaries ascertained, and the Treaty signed on both parts; the following SPEECHES were delivered by

TUSKEGATAHEE.

"I am not a *Chief, but will speak for my* COUNTRY. I shall always pay great regard to what I have heard respecting the Treaty, as well what may be sent us hereafter by Congress; and, as I am within the limits of the United States, I shall always expect their protection and assistance.—Our Young Men and Warriors have heard what has passed. I expect, as our boundaries are ascertained, Congress may be informed of them: and that, as Peace is now firmly established, and we are all friends, we may be allowed to hunt on each other's lands without molestation. On my part, being in Peace and Friendship with you, I shall feel myself safe wherever I go. Many of your people on Cumberland and Kentucky lose their horses in our lands, and should we find them, I wish Col. Martin to receive them."

NOWOTA.

"I am fond to hear the talks of the beloved Men of Congress; and of ours. You, Commissioners! remember the Talks; and I shall always endeavour to support the peace and friendship now established. I remember your talks by Col. Martin, and I promised to be attached to America: but until the present, I was afraid to be in your Country. I am now perfectly happy, since you are to protect us. Your prisoner, at Chickamanga, I will deliver you.—Formerly Capt. Cammeron saw justice done to us in our land—he is gone—and I now depend on the Commissioners. If any thing rests with me to strengthen our friendship, I will faithfully execute it. *You are now our* PROTECTORS. When I go and tell to those of our People, who could not come to hear your talks, what I have seen and heard—they will rejoice.—I have heard your declarations of a desire to do us any service in your power, I believe you, and in confidence shall rest happy."

The Commissioners spoke:

"WE will give you provisions for the road and wish you may be happy. We will send up to Congress all our talks."

The Talk of WILL: ELDERS *to the late Agent to the* CHEROKEES.

"BROTHER!

"WE have been long acquainted with you, and know you to be our friend. But what is the reason Congress has not moved those people from our lands before now? You was one of the beloved Men that spoke for Congress at Keowee, three years ago. You then said the People should move off in six moons from that time—but near forty moons are past, and they are not gone yet!

"We well remember whenever we are invited into a treaty (as observed by us at that time) and bounds are fixed, that the White People settle much faster on our lands, than they did before. It must certainly be the case, "they think we will not break the peace directly, and they will strengthen themselves and keep the lands.' You know this to be the case. You told us at the Treaty, "if any White People settled on our Lands, we might do as we pleased with them."

"They come and settle close to our towns, and some of the Chicamoga People come (contrary to our desire) and killed a family.—Then the white People came, and drove us out of our towns, and killed some of our beloved Men, and several Women, and little Children—although we could not help what the Chicamoga People does. *You know that well.* We are now like Wolves, ranging about the woods to get something to eat. NOTHING TO BE SEEN IN OUR TOWNS, BUT BONES, WEEDS, AND GRASS. *But for all this,* WE WILL LYE STILL, and WE WILL NOT DO ANY MORE MISCHIEF, *if the White People will stop.* I AM BUT A BOY—*but my eyes are open*—AND WHERE VER I TURN THEM, *many young men turn with them.* I here give you this String of White Beads, as a token of my friendship to you. Also I present you with a string in the name of your brother John Watts—he says he holds you fast by the hand: but he cannot see you yet, as he is in great trouble about his Uncle.

"The CORN-TASSEL will come to your house towards the Spring, and stay a great while with you, as it will be very hungry times with him then." *(To be continued.)*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Some days ago Dr. WILLIS had the honor of waiting upon his Majesty; when he entered the apartment he found the King looking over some papers, on which he made a shew of retiring. "*Stop, Doctor,* says the King—*I have been only looking over some accounts, which I have now done with; but there is one account which I am afraid it will never be in my power to settle—my great obligations to you.*"—The Doctor's expectations may therefore be great.

Progress of English Arts. The Amphitheatre on which HUMPHREYS and MENDOZO are to box, is entirely finished;—it forms an octagon and will contain two thosand persons; but there are only fifteen hundred tickets worked off, at half a guinea each.

Such were the shows, that erst in Rome,
Presag'd her rapid, final doom;
What Rome now is, shall Britain be,
For scenes like *these*, unnerve the FREE.

MAY 12. One objection to the New Government in America, is the expence of it. But a gentleman from that country assures us, that the annual expence of the President and Congress will not be so much as is annually allowed here to the Prince of Wales. Surely this people must be poor indeed—or their complaints are groundless. [*The annual income of the Prince of Wales is* 90,000*l. sterling*—400,000 *dollars*—*And at the rates agreed to by Congress, supposing that body to sit the whole year round, the salaries of the President, Vice-President, Senate, Representatives, Secretaries of Departments, and the judiciary, would not amount to near two-thirds the sum allowed to one lavish young fellow.*—260,000 *dollars being the extent of it, from an accurate calculation.*]

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Dec. 2.

" I have ſeen Mr. WHALEY, and two other gentlemen. They are going to Jeruſalem, to decide a bet of 30,000l. which Mr. Whaley has laid with the Duke of Leinſter, Lord DROGHEDA, and ſome others. They go from hence to Cyprus, thence to Jaffa, and from that to Jeruſalem ; and return to this place by Aleppo. They intend afterwards going to Conſtantinople, to take a trip up to the Black Sea, viſit the Archipelago, land at Meſſina, view Etna, and the other parts of Sicily, and return to England through Italy, Switzerland, and France."

Miſs Pulteney was certainly offered to Mr. Pitt, by her father. The terms were theſe : Mr. Pulteney would forego his whole fortune, except five-thouſand pounds, pr. an. to the young couple, provided he was created Earl of Bath, with remainder to Mr. Pitt's children. By this marriage the Miniſter would have enjoyed a neat 25,000l. pr. annum.

Miſs Pulteney, it is now ſaid, is to be married to the Duke of Marlborough's eldeſt ſon.

Mr. Burke, in the High Court of Parliament, Weſtminſter-Hall, on the 21ſt of April laſt, commenting upon the grievances, as ſtated by Mr. Haſtings, in his petition, of having already been put to 30,000l. expenſe, obſerves as follows ; " but with what confidence, with what frontleſs audacity is ſuch a ſtatement made, at a time, when I pledged myſelf to prove that he has received in one ſingle ſolitary bribe not only the amount of this expence, but of all poſſible expence of this trial ! I know too, that the priſoner has obtained teſtimonials, written firſt in Engliſh, turned afterwards into the Perſian language, re-tranſlated into Engliſh, and which certainly had obtained the ſignatures of many reſpectable names in India ! But if all the natural influence of government were to be done away, if all the gratitude of individuals were to be obliterated, and all the deep-rooted fears of the inhabitants removed, before ſuch offences can be eſtabliſhed, then, from this period, *delinquency is ſafe, and proſecution fruitleſs.*

RAIN WATER CISTERNS.

Mr. Marſhal, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkſhire*, makes mention of an ingenious device employed by the inhabitants of the vale of Pickering, for making rain-water anſwer the purpoſes of domeſtic economy, viz. *by making deep ciſterns under ground.* But this, we beg leave to obſerve, is not peculiar to this diſtrict, or to England. In Tuſcany, near Sienna, where all the ſpring-water has an unwholeſome impregnation, it is the practice of all families to have theſe under-ground ciſterns, where they preſerve the rain water. We have been informed by an ingenious gentleman who reſides in this country that the roof of every houſe catches as much rain-water as all the family wants, that they have two ciſterns, one to catch the firſt ſhower, which waſhes the roof clean, and when this is done, they turn the water into a ſecond ciſtern, where the pureſt water for drinking, &c. is preſerved. This gentleman further informed us, that their ciſterns were from 20 to 30 feet below the ſurface, and that the water in them was more pure, tranſparent, and ſpirity, than the beſt ſpring-water he ever taſted. To many of our readers, this information may be acceptable.

[*Engliſh papers received in the laſt veſſel, as late as May* 19, *ſtate in general, That*

IN ENGLAND—

HASTING's trial engroſſes the attention of the public—more eſpecially as his friends and himſelf, by a petition to the Parliament, have endeavored to get Mr. BURKE impeached for having aſſerted ſomething in the trial, irrelative to the charges exhibited againſt him.—In the Commons this petition has been debated three days, and a Committee appointed to ſearch for precedents. The Miniſtry join Haſtings—but it is ſuppoſed to be a *fetch* of the Delinquent, to put an end to the trial.

IN FRANCE—all eyes are directed to the States General, which aſſembled April 27, at *Verſailles*—where every accommodation is provided for them—and where gallaries are erected to accommodate 3000 perſons—who are admitted by tickets—there are other galleries to accommodate the people.

IN RUSSIA—every preparation is making for carrying on the war with the utmoſt vigour.—This power has 200,000 men ready to take the field.

IN GERMANY—the like exertions are making with a large army. The Emperor's convaleſcence adding freſh vigour to them.

SWEDEN—arming with ſpirit againſt Ruſſia: but liſtening with ſome attention to a propoſal for peace, made by the King of Pruſſia.

PRUSSIA—on the watch—with a large army, ready for immediate action.

POLAND—guaranteed in her neutrality, by Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

THE TURKS arming with vigour, determined that the creſent ſhall not be humbled to the croſs ; or that the whim of the European Potentates ſhall be law for the Sublime Porte.

On the whole it appears, that the " dogs of war" will again be let looſe—and that the late ceſſation from havock, has only ſharpened their appetite for blood.]

PARIS, *(France)* APRIL 23.

The principal Inſtructions to the *Deputies to the States General*, are—A *fixed Revenue* for the King ; *Reſponſibility* of the *Miniſters* ;—A ſtate of the national debt ;—A fund for the payment of part, and for a national ſecurity for the reſt ; *A periodical Aſſembly of the States* ; The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS ;—Perſonal freedom, and an aſſurance of property ; Turnpikes for the repair of the highways ; *Habeas Corpus*, and TRIAL BY JURY ;—Abolition of cuſtom duties, for goods brought from one province to another ;—The receipt of taxes by means leſs burthenſome and oppreſſive than by the Farmers-General ;—Annihilation of thoſe ſmall offices by which the privilege and rank of Nobility are now obtained ; and—An equal participation of all taxes.

APRIL 30.

HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY's SPEECH *to the* STATES-GENERAL.

" *Verſailles, April* 27, 1789.

" THE DAY, Gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion is at laſt arrived, and I ſee myſelf ſurrounded by the Repreſentatives of a nation, over which I eſteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapſed ſince an aſſembly of the States General has been held ; and although convocations of this kind ſeemed in ſome meaſure to have fallen into diſuſe, I did not heſitate to re-eſtabliſh a cuſtom, which may impart additional vigour, and open new ſources of happineſs to the kingdom.

" The national debt, which was immenſe at my acceſſion to the throne, has increaſed under my reign : an expenſive, but honorable war has been the cauſe of it ; and an augmentation of impoſts was the natural conſequence. A general alarm, with an ardent wiſh for innovations, pervaded the public mind, and an union of wiſe and moderate councils muſt avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence, gentlemen, I have convened you ; and I ſee with pleaſure that this confidence is juſtified by the diſpoſition the two firſt orders have ſhewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of ſeeing all the Orders united in ſentiment, and co-operating with me to the general welfare of the State, will not be diſappointed. I have ordered ſome conſiderable retrenchments of expenſe, and ſhall peruſe with ſolicitous attention every ſuggeſtion that ſhall be preſented to me on that ſubject : *But notwithſtanding the reſources which the ſtricteſt economy can introduce, I am afraid, gentlemen, I ſhall not be able to relieve my ſubjects as ſpeedily as I could wiſh ;* the real ſituation of the finances will be laid before you, gentlemen ; and when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propoſe the moſt efficacious means of eſtabliſhing permanent order in them, and reſtoring the public credit. This grand and ſalutary work, which will inſure happineſs to the whole kingdom within, and promote its conſequence abroad, will be the firſt object of our ſerious attention. The people's minds are in a ſtate of perturbation, but an aſſembly of the Repreſentatives will only liſten to the voice of wiſdom. You muſt be ſenſible, gentlemen, that on ſeveral recent occaſions, prudence has not been ſtrictly adhered to ; but the predominant ſpirit of your deliberations will correſpond with the true ſentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her Monarchs ; and I, on my part, will baniſh every other reflection. I am conſcious of, and ſatisfied with, the authority and power which a juſt and upright King will be ever able to maintain over an enlightened and a loyal people. To promote their happineſs will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmeſt zeal, the moſt tender intereſt for the public weal, and whatever, in ſhort, may be hoped for from a Sovereign, who feels himſelf the firſt and trueſt friend of his ſubjects, and who conſiders his affection for them as his greateſt glory.

" May unanimity, gentlemen, reign in this Aſſembly—and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happineſs and proſperity of the kingdom ! It is what my heart longs to ſee, and the moſt ardent of all my wiſhes—it is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightneſs of my intentions, and my ſincere attachment to my ſubjects.

" My keeper of the Seals will more diffuſely explain my deſires, and I have ordered the Director-General of the Finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you."

[☞The magnanimous policy conſpicuous in the above Speech—the openneſs, candor, and paternal affection which breathes in every line of it, contraſted with the *edicts* of former Kings of the ſame nation, evince the *liberality, enlightened policy*, and *ſuperior wiſdom* of the preſent era—THE ERA OF FREEDOM—OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY ! In this Weſtern world, ſhe firſt broke the chains which held mankind in ſervitude—and having fixed her temple in our favoured country, ſhe is ſpreading her ſalutary reign throughout the world. Europe bows to her ſway :

Her fire e'en FRANCE *preſumes to feel,*
And half unſheathes *the Patriot ſteel,*
Enough the power to diſmay,
That dare to violate the Laws,
Which vindicate her ſacred cauſe,
Or guard the People's rights, or reign the Sovereign's ſway.

—The wiſe and magnanimous monarch of France, liſtening to the voice of Liberty, ſees that in reſtoring his ſubjects to the rank of freemen, his kingdom will be ſtrengthened—his glory and happineſs promoted—and his authority and power continue the ſame.—How far the trial of HASTINGS, for his tyrannies in the Eaſt, will tend to extend the ſway of Liberty to Aſia—or what ſucceſs the late effort to emancipate the ſons of Africa from their chains, will meet with, time only can determine. The *attempt* is however auſpicious—and augurs much good.] [*Maſſachuſetts Centinel.*]

BOSTON, JULY 22, 1789.

Extracts from letters received from the late Dr. LETSOM, *of London, to his friend in this town.*

" I received with great pleaſure thy letter, containing an extract of another from General WASHINGTON, in which that Hero, who effected, with little bloodſhed, the greateſt revolution in Hiſtory, breathes the ſentiments of true philanthropy."

" AT our enſuing anniverſary, I ſhall permit Dr. HAWES to peruſe, and communicate the contents to our members, which do you equal honor and at the ſame time reflect credit upon our inſtiſtution.—It is the glorious principle of genuine chriſtianity, to breathe univerſal charity—In every clime, and under every revolution of human affairs, it dictates the ſame language—*Humanity* in the moſt enlarged ſenſe."

" I have not the honor of knowing, or correſponding with Gen. WASHINGTON, but if any opportunity offers, might I preſume upon communicating to him the cordial approbation his humane ſentiments have impreſſed upon me ? A warrior cloathed with humanity and wiſdom, is the ſymbol of *Minerva*, and few have united them. TURRENE had courage and ſome degree of humanity ; but he it was that burnt the *Palatinate*, and had the *Nero-like* pleaſure of ſeing thirteen cities in flames. SCIPIO's humanity was ſtained with the deſtruction of *Carthage*—and *Rome* fell for want of a rival. ALEXANDER the Great, and the modern FREDERICK had their ſtains of *cruelty*. But your HERO, without the *fiction* of CINCINNATUS, was obeyed, conquered, and retired, without the foul ſtain of blood ; and now having no occaſion for the Ægis of *Minerva*, he cheriſhes the influence of her wiſdom.

" *London, March* 7, 1789.

" AS I have very lately anſwered thy obliging letter, containing an extract from Gen. WASHINGTON's, I have nothing particular to add, further than apologetic." " I ſhewed Dr. HAWES thy letter, who made an extract, and printed it for the uſe merely of the Directors of the Humane Society. It was received, certainly, with great reſpect, and did credit to the writer, but at the ſame time, it is not agreeable to me to print any thing without permiſſion of the writer."

" OUR anniverſary dinner was attended by about 500. In my addreſs to thoſe gentlemen, *ex officio*, being Treaſurer, I introduced the extract from Gen. WASHINGTON's letter as part of my ſpeech, which was received with acclamation and plaudits.—Lord FIFE, the BISHOP of ST. DAVID's, Lord STAMFORD, and Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, were preſent.

" *London, March* 31, 1789.

The following is an extract from Gen. WASHINGTON's *letter.*

" MOUNT VERNON, JUNE 22, 1788.

" YOUR reſpectable favor, covering a recent publication of the proceedings of the Humane Society, has, within a few days paſt, been put into my hands.

" I obſerve, with ſingular ſatisfaction, the caſes in which your benevolent inſtitution has been inſtrumental in recalling ſome of our fellow-creatures (as it were) from beyond the gates of eternity, and has given occaſion for the hearts of parents and friends to leap for joy. The proviſion made for ſhip-wrecked mariners is alſo highly eſtimable in the view of every philanthropic mind, and greatly conſolatory to that ſuffering part of the community. Theſe things will draw upon you the bleſſings of thoſe who were nigh to periſh. Theſe works of charity and good will towards men, reflect, in my eſtimation, great luſtre upon the authors, and preſage an era of ſtill farther improvements.

" HOW PITIFUL, IN THE EYE OF REASON AND RELIGION, IS THAT FALSE AMBITION WHICH DESOLATES THE WORLD WITH FIRE AND SWORD FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONQUEST AND FAME, WHEN COMPARED TO THE MILDER VIRTUES OF MAKING OUR NEIGHBOURS AND OUR FELLOW MEN AS HAPPY AS THEIR FRAIL CONDITIONS, AND PERISHABLE NATURES WILL PERMIT THEM TO BE."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24.

In the begining of the late revolution we were repeatedly told, that our vacant lands would defray all the expences of the war. Congreſs are wiſely about to realize that declara ion by opening a land-office for the ſale of their weſtern territories. They will in a ſhort time ſink the domeſtic debt of the United States, and thereby prevent our entailing a heavy and ruinous intereſt upon our poſterity. Pennſylvania has ſunk nearly a million of pounds of her proportion of the national debt, by the ſale of her back lands, and had the late funding ſyſtem been delayed one year

longer, or had it included certificates of only one description, the land-office would probably have swallowed up the greateſt part of our proportion of the debt.

The objections, ſays a correſpondent, to the wages of the members of Congreſs, are not well founded. They are no greater than they were during the late war. Let it be remembered that they will only ſit one half, or one third of the year,—that moſt of them relinquiſh all private and profeſſional purſuits, and that many of them will carry their families with them to the place where Congreſs reſides.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing an* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated the Department of* FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the Conſtitution, relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtructions, to or with public miniſters or conſuls, from the United States, or to negociations with public miniſters from foreign States or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting foreign affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department: And furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the ſaid department.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of foreign affairs, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY 27, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief Clerk to the commiſſioners, 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other Clerks.

A meſſage from the Supreme Executive, was received by Mr. SECRETARY LEAR, with the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; to which THE PRESIDENT had affixed his ſignature.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying, that Congreſs would take meaſures for determining the principles of the ceſſion of the weſtern territory from the State of New-York to the United States, previous to running the line of juriſdiction and property between that State and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part—which was preſented on Friday laſt, was this day taken up, and on motion for the commitment of the ſame, a lengthy debate enſued:—The motion was ſupported by Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. BENSON, Mr. GERRY, Mr. LAURANCE and Mr. SHERMAN; and oppoſed by Mr. SCOTT and Mr. BOUDINOT—on the queſtion being taken it was carried in the affimative, and the memorial committed to Meſſrs. *Huntington, Jackſon* and *Lee*.

In committee of the whole Houſe, on the order of the day—

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair—

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, in preparing joint rules to be eſtabliſhed between the two houſes for the enrollment, preſevation, atteſtation and publication of the acts of Congreſs, and to regulate the mode of preſenting addreſſes, and other acts to The Preſident of the United States, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, the following reſolution was agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, a ſelect committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a bill, to provide, without eſtabliſhing a new department, for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States—for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs—for eſtabliſhing the fees of office, and preſcribing the forms of commiſſions, &c. —This reſolution being added to the report, and the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame with the amendments, which were acceded to by the Houſe: A committee conſiſting of Mr. *Sedgwick*, Mr. *Matthews* and Mr. *Wynkoop*, was appointed agreeably to ſaid reſolution. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1789.

Mr. VINING, of the committee on amendments to the Conſtitution, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. GERRY, it was voted that 100 copies be ſtruck off for the accommodation of the members.

A meſſage from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the Hon. Houſe, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.—Theſe amendments were immediately taken into conſideration, and acceded to by the Houſe.

The bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and for regulating the coaſting trade, was read a ſecond time—and on motion the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the diſcuſſion of the ſame—the committee made conſiderable progreſs in the bill, but the time did not admit of finiſhing it—they therefore roſe, and the Houſe Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, JULY 29, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States was ſo well as to receive viſits of compliment from many official characters and citizens yeſterday; but we learn, that, until his ſtrength ſhall be more fully reſtored, he propoſes to receive them only once a week, and that on Tueſdays.

MRS. WASHINGTON, we are informed, will be at home every Friday, at eight o'clock, P. M. to ſee company.

On Saturday laſt the Moſt Hon. RUFUS KING, and on Monday the Moſt Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, took their ſeats in the Congreſs of the United States, as Senators from the diſtrict of New-York.

We hear, that the Supreme Executive of the United States, in conſequence of the reſignation of Charles Thompſon, Eſq. has committed the records and papers of the late Congreſs, and the Great Seal of the United States, to the cuſtody of ROGER ALDEN, Eſq. till further orders.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, July, 1789.

"You inform me that the probable plan of appointments will be—firſt, to *continue* thoſe already in office in the ſeveral States, who have given indubitable proof of fidelity and capacity, excepting in inſtances where ſuperior political, and official abilities may point them out, as proper ſubjects of promotion—ſecondly, that thoſe characters of the late American army, who may be qualified, who merit much, but from the unfavorable circumſtances of the country, have never been ſuitably rewarded, will next be noticed—and thirdly, that perſons who in civil life have evinced a firm attachment to the cauſe of their country in all the different views in which it has been placed; more eſpecially the advocates and friends of the new conſtitution, whoſe characters and qualifications entitle them to patronage, will alſo receive attention.

"This arrangement meets my approbation entirely; but at the ſame time great caution is requiſite to avoid eſſential miſtakes—in the firſt place, it is not difficult for perſons in office who are unworthy of, and incompetent to the places they hold, to procure factitious teſtimonials in their favor.

"It muſt be granted, alſo, that many perſons miſtake their own talents—and men who have done well in *one ſituation*, may be totally unqualified for others: There is a ſort of claim which military characters poſſeſs, that may unduly bias the judgment—and it is poſſible, that ſome candidates for office cannot with propriety, *wholly* impute their preſent depreſſed circumſtances to the deficiencies of their country.

"The third deſcription affords the greateſt range for the ſelection of competent public officers—and from this, all other conſiderations being equal, no doubt a preference will be given to thoſe who have ſupported the Conſtitution, in appointments which have for their object the promotion of the public intereſt, upon the principles of that Conſtitution."

Every pleaſing anticipation is entertained with reſpect to the nominations to office that are immediately to be made.—The hackneyed proverb, that "kiſſing goes by favor," will be found totally inapplicable on this occaſion; an inflexible independency of determination having always diſtinguiſhed the appointments of the late Commander in Chief of the American army—there is every reaſon to expect that real abilities and deſert will be the only influencing conſiderations.

A correſpondent obſerves, that however plauſible the idea, in an economical view, of preventing the encreaſe of offices by jumbling a great variety of heterogeneous buſineſs in one department, may be, yet it will be found that ſuch *arrangements* muſt be made, to prevent confuſion, as will in the iſſue be as expenſive as *openly* eſtabliſhing ſo many diſtinct offices.

A correſpondent obſerves upon the ſubject of Titles, that a total renunciation of them involves an idea, that is levelled not only at the exiſtence of government, but of all ſociety whatever.—Society ſuppoſes order—order, *grades* and *diſtinctions* —Mankind have never yet deviſed any other mode of deſignating theſe diſtinctions than by titles.—To ſuppoſe therefore that they are unneceſſary, is to ſuppoſe that human nature poſſeſſes an intuitive faculty of diſcerning merit, & of aſcertaining its various degrees, ſo as never to fail of ſpontaneouſly paying it due reſpect, without any external indication whatever—the abſurdity of this is too groſs for reflection.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at——— Academy, to his father in C———t.

HONORED SIR,

"I ſhink it my *juty* to give you ſome *injubitable* evidence of my progreſs in *literachure*; when I firſt came to this academy, ſcarce an hour in the day paſſed without ſome *ſtrictchures* on my mode of ſpeaking—but by *perpechuel* hints from every quarter, my *ſtchupidity* was overcome, and my attention ſo quickened, that at length I have become ſo *habichuated* to the proper ſound of *du, tu*, &c. that the old faſhioned pronunciation ſounds quite *unnatchural*—having ſurmounted this difficulty, in ſpeaking the following words, I no longer make the leaſt miſtake, viz. *virchue, nachure, ſuchure, indivijual, infatchuation, machurate, ſachurate, forchune, ſhootable, ſhupreme, ſhuperior, chuſeday*, and many others—there is a further improvement talked of, and that is to pronounce debts, *jets*, &c. but how this will ſucceed is uncertain.

"I hope my improvements will receive your approbation, and am your *jutiful* ſon,

TIMOTHY TON.

DEATHS.

At Conſtantinople, (Turkey) April 7, 1789, ACHMET IV. *Grand Signior to the Ottoman Empire, aged* 64—*after reigning* 45 *years. It is ſuppoſed he was poiſoned by ſome of the party in favor of the continuation of the war with Ruſſia, to which he reluctanntly conſented. And it is thought his death will put an end to all ideas of peace for ſome time. Prince* SEMLIN, *his nephew, it is ſaid, ſucceeds him.*

In Germany, the PRINCE OF GELNHAUSEN, *the laſt Proteſtant Prince of the Palatine family.*

At Newport, Capt. DAVID GARDINER, *aged* 48.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Sunday	Sloop Delight,	Campbell,	Newfoundland, 25 days
	Sloop John,	Gilbert,	Kingſton, 21 days
Tneſday	Sloop Hancock,	Brown,	Rhode-Iſland, 2 days
	Sloop Rambler,	Peterſon,	do. 2 days
	Brig Nelly,	Buchannan,	Martha Brae, 21 days

MR. FENNO,

IN the tranſlation of an Ordinance of the Gov. of Hiſpaniola, publiſhed in your laſt, the words of the preamble, "with his Majeſty's good pleaſure," ſeem to imply that the King has conſented to it: The meaning of the words "Sous le bon plaiſir de ſa Majeſté" is, that in caſe the King ſhould conſent, then the law ſhould have its effect. *The expreſſion is conditional. whereas in the Engliſh tranſlation it ſeems to be poſitive, and may miſlead your readers.* CAUTION.

[☞*We conceive that the Tranſlator's idea as conveyed in the ſentence alluded to, exactly coincides with the writer's of the above: The words "* proviſionally enacted," *ſufficiently indicate that the Ordinance is ſubject to the King's reviſion.*]

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,			5ſ6
Antigua Rum,			5ſ.
St. Croix, do.			4ſ8.
Country, do.			2ſ10.
Molaſſes,	2ſ2.	*a*	2ſ5.
Brandy,	5ſ6.	*a*	5ſ9.
Geneva,			5ſ3.
Do. in caſes,			20ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar,	56ſ.	*a*	72ſ.
Loaf, do.			1ſ3.
Lump, do.			1ſ1½.
Pepper,			2ſ8.
Pimento,	1ſ9.	*a*	2ſ.
Chocolate,			1ſ2.
Cocoa,	75ſ.	*a*	80ſ.
Coffee,	1ſ8.	*a*	1ſ9.
Indigo, (Carolina)	4ſ.	*a*	6ſ.
Rice,	23ſ.	*a*	24ſ.
Superfine Flour,			45ſ.
Common do.	42ſ6.	*a*	43ſ.
Rye do.	26ſ.	*a*	27ſ.
Indian Meal,			18ſ.
Rye,	4ſ9.	*pr. buſh.*	
Corn, (Southern)	3ſ9.	*a*	4ſ.
Do. (Northern,)	4ſ3.	*a*	4ſ6.
Beef, firſt quality,	48ſ.	*a*	50ſ.
—— Second quality,			41ſ6.
Pork, firſt quality,			81ſ6.
—— Second quality,			76ſ6.
Hams,	7*d.*	*a*	7*d*½.
Carolina Tobacco,	3*d*½.	*a*	5*d.*
Virginia ——,	4*d.*	*a*	5*d.*

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[Continued from our laſt.]

IT is pretended by ſome, that a ſovereignty in a ſingle aſſembly, annually elected, is the only one in which there is any reſponſibility for the exerciſe of power. In the mixed government we contend for, the miniſters, at leaſt for the executive power, are reſponſible for every inſtance of the exerciſe of it ; and if they diſpoſe of a ſingle commiſſion by corruption, they are reſponſible to a houſe of repreſentatives, who may, by impeachment, make them reſponſible before a ſenate, where they may be accuſed, tried, condemned, and puniſhed, by independent judges. But in a ſingle ſovereign aſſembly, each member, at the end of his year, is only reſponſible to his conſtituents ; and the majority of members who have been of one party, and carried all before them, are to be reſponſible only to their conſtituents, not to the conſtituents of the minority who have been overborne, injured, and plundered. And who are theſe conſtituents to whom the majority are accountable ? Thoſe very perſons, to gratify whom they have proſtituted the honours, rewards, wealth, and juſtice of the ſtate. Theſe, inſtead of puniſhing will applaud ; inſtead of diſcarding, will re-elect, with ſtill greater eclat, and a more numerous majority ; for the loſing cauſe will be deſerted by numbers : and this will be done in hopes of having ſtill more injuſtice done, ſtill more honours and profits divided among themſelves, to the excluſion and mortification of the minority. It is then aſtoniſhing that ſuch a ſimple government ſhould be preferred to a mixed one, by any rational creature, on the ſcore of reſponſibility. There is, in ſhort, no poſſible way of defending the minority, in ſuch a government, from the tyranny of the majority, but by giving the former a negative on the latter, the moſt abſurd inſtitution that ever took place among men. As the major may bear all poſſible relations of proportion to the minor part, it may be fifty-one againſt forty-nine in an aſſembly of an hundred, or it may be ninety-nine againſt one only : it becomes therefore neceſſary to give the negative to the minority, in all caſes, though it be ever ſo ſmall. Every member muſt poſſeſs it, or he can never be ſecure that himſelf and his conſtituents ſhall not be ſacrificed by all the reſt. This is the true ground and original of the liberum veto in Poland ; but the conſequence has been ruin to that noble but ill-conſtituted republic. One fool, or one knave, one member of the diet, which is a ſingle ſovereign aſſembly, bribed by an intriguing ambaſſador of ſome foreign power, has prevented meaſures the moſt eſſential to the defence, ſafety, and exiſtence of the nation. Hence humiliations and partitions ! This alſo is the reaſon on which is founded the law of the United Netherlands, that all the ſeven provinces muſt be unanimous in the aſſembly of the States General ; and all the cities and other voting bodies in the aſſemblies of the ſeparate ſtates. Having no ſufficient checks in their uncouth conſtitution, nor any mediating power poſſeſſed of the whole executive, they have been driven to demand unanimity inſtead of a balance : and this muſt be done in every government of a ſingle aſſembly, or the majority will inſtantly oppreſs the minority. But what kind of government would that be in the United States of America, or any one of them, that ſhould require unanimity, or allow of the liberum veto ? It is ſufficient to aſk the queſtion, for every man will anſwer it alike.

FINANCIAL MEMENTO.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

I HAVE had my attention ſeriouſly engaged by the publication of the Eſtimate of the Supplies requiſite for the United States in the year 1789.

On inveſtigating this report of a committee, it appears that the annual demands on the Union for the civil liſt expenditures, the inſtalments due on foreign loans, and the intereſt on the foreign and domeſtic debt, amount to 3,207,096 21-90

Deduct inſtalments and premium on the loan 490,962 89-90

2,716,133 24-90

which is the clear amount of the annual contributions for the ſupport of government—for the payment of the inſtalments is a liquidation of ſo much of the capital of the foreign debt, which by being extinguiſhed, will require a proportionally leſs ſum to be raiſed in ſubſequent years for intereſt.

As for the various arrearages, which the report takes notice of, and which form the balance of the ſum total, they are not to be conſidered as an annual demand, but will probably be conſolidated with the capital of the debt, and the intereſt thereon be alone required.

So far from room for deſpondency in the minds of the good people of theſe States, by ſuch a repreſentation of their affairs, it exhibits the moſt flattering and favorable proſpects. The annual requiſitions will not amount to a dollar per head, eſtimating the population of the Union at three millions : A ſmall demand, in exchange for ſuch invaluable bleſſings as peace, liberty and independence ; and which muſt be lightly felt in a country that can afford to pay three ſhillings per day for a common laborer.

It is not probably a fourth of the contributions that we ſhould have been compelled to furniſh towards our proportion of the national debt of Great Britain, if we had remained under the domination of that haughty and exacting nation.

But let us enquire what is the relative ſituation of other countries, with reſpect to quantum of public contributions.

Great Britain under the operation of a government, that it muſt be confeſſed pays pointed attention to her agricultural, commercial and manufacturing purſuits, flouriſhes, notwithſtanding an accumulation of public debt, that demands an annual ſupply of ſixteen millions ſterling, to ſatisfy its intereſt, and ſupport her other expences.

But the people are ſo little oppreſſed by theſe demands, that they are enabled, with eaſe, to raiſe by taxation a ſufficient ſum to conſtitute a ſinking fund, which in the courſe of the laſt year extinguiſhed two millions of the capital of the national debt.

Calculating on eight milions of inhabitants in Great Britain, there will be apportioned to each individual, as an annual contribution, forty ſhillings ſterling, which is betwixt eight and nine dollars per head.—What a flattering conſideration for the citizens of the United States, ariſes out of the comparative ſituation of the two countries !—But what renders the reflection ſtill more pleaſing, is, that Great Britain may be deemed ſtationary, if not declining, in her population, and conſequent reſources. But the United States preſent an unbounded field for progreſſive population ; and the encreaſe of inhabitants will eaſe the burthen of the debt, by additional numbers participating in the ſupport of its weight.

This augmentation does not only ariſe from natural increaſe in a country ſituated like America, where the means of ſubſiſtence are ſo eaſily to be procured—but likewiſe from the rapid emigration that will neceſſarily take place, from the ſuperior encouragement that a government, ſo well conſtituted to favor civil and religious liberty, and protect the rights of property, will offer. Such emigrations are uſually, accompanied with conſiderable acquiſitions of property, which add to the general ſtock of the community.

When the United States of America have arranged their financial ſyſtem, and made ample proviſion for their exiſting claims, the progreſſive increaſe of the taxes, ariſing from various cauſes, joined to the ſales of the weſtern teritory, will form a conſiderable ſurplus, that may be applied to the gradual and ſpeedy extinction of the capital of the public debt.

The beneficial effects of the funding ſyſtem, when founded on proper principles, will be felt through all claſſes of the community—as it will throw into circulation the capital of the domeſtic debt, increaſe thereby the general ſtock of the country, and facilitate the various purpoſes of alienation.

If a comparative view was formed of the public debts of France, Spain, or Holland, the United States would find, that it would induce a reſult much more favorable than even that with Great Britain.

This communication of Congreſs can therefore give no cauſe of exultation to the enemies of the government. Foreign nations muſt reſpect the reſources of a country, abounding in ſuch powerful means, and ſo unfettered by its preſent engagements. A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

EDENTON, (N. C.) JULY 9.

The following ADDRESS of the Governor and Council of this State, has lately been preſented to General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States : To which he has been pleaſed to return the Anſwer thereunto ſubjoined.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

AMIDST the congratulations which ſurround you from all quarters, WE, the Governor and Council of the State of North-Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal ſincerity and fervency with any which can be preſented to you. Though this State be not yet a member of the Union under the new form of government, we look forward with the pleaſing hope of its ſhortly becoming ſuch ; and in the mean time conſider ourſelves bound in common intereſt and affection with the other States, waiting only for the happy event of ſuch alterations being propoſed as will remove the apprehenſions of many of the good citizens of this State, for thoſe liberties for which they have fought and ſuffered in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not will be accelerated by your Excellency's appointment to the firſt office in the Union, ſince we are well aſſured the ſame greatneſs of mind, which in all ſcenes has ſo eminently characteriſed your Excellency, will induce you to adviſe every meaſure calculated to compoſe party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be excited by a mere difference in opinion. Your Excellency will conſider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common ſentiment upon almoſt any political ſubject, much leſs upon a new form of government materially different from one they have been accuſtomed to, and will therefore rather be diſpoſed to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than regret that more could not all at once be accompliſhed. We ſincerely believe America is the only country in the world where ſuch a deliberate change of government could take place under any circumſtances whatever.

We hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty we take in writing ſo particularly on this ſubject ; but this State, however it may differ in any political opinions with the other States, cordially joins with them in ſentiments of the utmoſt gratitude and veneration for thoſe diſtinguiſhed talents and that illuſtrious virtue, which we feel a pride in ſaying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of preſerving the liberty and procuring the independence of our country. We cannot help conſidering you, Sir, in ſome meaſure, as the father of it, and hope to experience the good effects of that confidence you ſo juſtly have acquired, in an abatement of the party ſpirit which ſo much endangers a Union on which the ſafety and happineſs of America can alone be founded. May that Union, at a ſhort diſtance of time, be as perfect and more ſafe than ever ! And in the mean while, may the State of North Carolina be conſidered, as it truly deſerves to be, attached with equal warmth with any State in the Union, to the true intereſt, proſperity, and glory of America, differing only in ſome particulars in opinion as to the means of promoting them !

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

By order and on behalf of the Council,

JAMES IREDELL, Preſident.

By order, *William Johnſton Dawſon,*
May 10, 1789. Clerk Council.

To the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of the State of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen,

IT was ſcarcely poſſible for any addreſs to have given me greater pleaſure than that which I have juſt received from you ; becauſe I conſider it not only demonſtrative of your approbation of my conduct in accepting the firſt office in the union, but alſo indicative of the good diſpoſitions of the citizens of your State towards their ſiſter States, and of the probability of their ſpeedily acceding to the new general government.

In juſtification of the opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of my readineſs to adviſe every 'meaſure calculated to compoſe 'party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be excited 'by mere difference of opinion,' I take the liberty of referring you to the ſentiments communicated by me, to the two Houſes of Congreſs. On this occaſion, I am likewiſe happy in being able to add the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting on the part of the different branches of the general government to render the union as perfect, and more ſafe than ever it has been.

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to freemen as a fault ; ſince it is to be preſumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and ſacred regard for the liberties of their country. If the mind is ſo formed in different perſons as to conſider the ſame object to be ſomewhat different in its nature and conſequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldeſt, the ableſt, and the moſt virtuous ſtateſmen have often differed in judgment as to the beſt forms of government—we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than to regret that more could not all at once be accompliſhed.

Gratified by the favorable ſentiments which are evinced in your addreſs to me, and impreſſed with an idea that the citizens of your State are ſincerely attached to the intereſt, the proſperity, and the glory of America, I moſt earneſtly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils which are ſhortly to be taken by their delegates on a ſubject of the moſt momentous conſequence, I mean the political relation which is to ſubſiſt hereafter, between the State of North-Carolina, and the States now in union under the new general government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, June 19, 1789.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING POTASH.

PUT your aſhes into your fatts about four inches deep, then put in ſlack lime about two inches deep, then put in your aſhes as uſual—when begining to boil, put in about the bigneſs of an hen's egg of hog's fat every day when boiling, into each kettle, and ſkim your kettles once a day, which will take of all the fat ; and when drying down your ſalts, throw in a piece of allum, one ounce, and take great notice about your ſalts ſettling—when they once ſettle, it will not be but a few minutes before there will be a ſmall cruſt on the top, but it will follow boiling up immediately, —as ſoon as the boiling is all over the kettles, then ſtir it until it leaves of at frying, then dip it off into your coolers. The melting down is accompliſhed in 45 minutes, that uſed to take four or five hours.

From a VIRGINIA PAPER.

(Publiſhed by authority.)

THE public are advertiſed, that the French packet-boats, which had been ſuſpended by order of government, are lately re-eſtabliſhed—and that from the 15th of March, 1789, a packet-boat will ſail from the port of Bourdeaux, the 15th March, 15th May, 15th July, 15th September, 15th November, and 15th January, in every year, which will take charge of the letters and packets intended to be ſent to the United States of America.—Theſe veſſels will arrive alternately at New-York and at Norfolk, where they will depoſit the mails they bring, and take thoſe intended for France, which they will convey directly to Bourdeaux.

On their departure from France, there will be made out two liſts, the one addreſſed to the Director of the French poſt at New-York, comprehending all the letters directed to the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, and Delaware ; the other addreſſed to the Vice-Conſul of France in Virginia, containing the letters for Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

The ſuperintendance of the packet boats at Norfolk, being confined to Mr. Oſter, Vice-Conſul of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, letters for France, England, Germany, Holland, &c. &c. will be received at his office, on payment of poſtage to Bourdeaux.

N. B. All letters ſent by land, which are not franked, will remain in the Poſt-Office.

BON MOT.

SOME days ago a gentlemen of the order of Epicurus was dining at a Friend's table, and was diſplaying ſome very extraordinary feats of eating ; by way of apology, however, for troubling the Lady of the houſe to help him ſo frequently, "Upon my honor madam, I am ſorry to trouble you ſo often, but I really think I have loſt the bottom of my ſtomach"—The anſwer was neat—"*Upon my honor, Sir, I have not found it.*"

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